

SUNDAY MORNING.

WICHITA, KANSAS: FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

SUNDAY MORNING.

PILLS FOR THE FIRST

Wichita
W. O. VANARSDALE,
Vanarsdale & Osborne.
W. R. DULANEY,
Supt. Stock Yards.
O. F. TAYLOR,
717 N. Emporia.
L. M. MORRISON,
Hockaday Hardware Co.
R. B. BROWN,
843 S. Water.
JOHN S. HOUCK,
514 W. Central.
H. C. SCHNEEBRICKER,
W. Douglas.
A. A. HOEHLE,
2905 E. Douglas.
CAPTAIN PETERS,
210 N. Main.
W. B. FRYER,
Beacon Office.

Wichita
CHAS. H. FROST,
1142 N. Market.
O. Z. SMITH,
GEO. F. WALKER,
Jackson-Walker Coal Co.
GEO. B. TAPP,
Tapp Bros. & Hanshaw
CHAS. NOYES,
110 E. Douglas.
FRANK SPRAGUE,
201 N. Main.
EDWARD COSSAN,
345 Riverview.
DOUGLAS D. SIMMONS,
Ex-Deputy Sheriff.
J. M. KERR,
Ex-Recorder of Deeds,
933 N. Market.

Wichita
J. L. STEPHENSON,
Southward Hide Co.
RICHARD BIRD,
Attorney at Law.
CHAS. PAYNE,
GEO. W. HOSS,
A. T. HELLAR,
126 N. Main.
Traveling Salesmen
ELMER BEACH,
Richards & Conover.
CHAS. T. SULLIVAN,
Jett & Wood.
T. J. McDONALD,
Wichita Bottling W'ks.
GEO. DARLING.

Wichita
S. E. DYAL,
Wholesale Junk.
I. N. SINGER,
Singer & Donnell.
W. H. WALKER,
235 Ellis.
EMIL WERNER,
223 E. Douglas.
N. F. DUGAN,
Box 395.
THOS. DUGAN,
Box 395.
S. S. SPITLER,
R. R. No. 3.
G. F. MORSE,
331 E. Douglas.
JOHN W. LEE,
810 W. Thirteenth.

Wichita
D. E. BREESE,
605 Waco.
JOHN M'GEOWN,
Western Pacific Tea Co.
R. A. HOWELL,
838 Maple.
W. F. GREEN,
DR. G. A. HATFIELD,
114 N. Main.
Ft. Scott, Kasas
JAMES REQUA,
Patterson, Kansas
GEO. H. KEENER.
San Antonio, Texas
GUY BORDEN,
117 Jackson St.
Nichols, Iowa
W. S. BAKER.

Mt. Hope, Kan.
C. C. THOMAS,
Merchant.
T. H. RANDALL,
Ex-Co. Commissioner.
G. W. BOLL.
R. D. WATSON.
Cheney, Kansas
A. E. HARMON.
W. W. MEYERS.
HUGH MARTIN.
C. A. WINDSOR.
ALBERT LEICHHARDT.
Douglas, Kansa
L. D. HEINBAUGH.

Haven, Kansas
N. R. SAWYER,
Cashier State Bank.
Haysville, Kansas
S. T. CRAW.
JOHN NAUGHTER.
Peck, Kansas
GEO. ASHMORE.
Andover, Kansas
WES. WAPOLE.
Clearwater, Kansas
J. W. DALE,
Banker.
A. SAUTTER,
Merchant.
S. H. WATSON.

NO MONEY TILL CURED

Oklahoma Patients Cured

Kingfisher
F. L. BOYNTON,
Lawyer.
A. H. SHOWALTER,
Lumberman.
J. E. BURNES,
County Clerk.
E. WHEELER,
Money Loaner.
ERNEST DUGGAN.
Enid
B. W. HEDGES,
REFERENCES—
C. N. BEAL,
BERRY HOBBS,
REV. A. L. SNOW.

Alva
W. D. CLOSE,
County Treasurer,
Woods County.
E. RAIL,
Pres. Alva State Bank.
WILLIAM EREFORD,
IKE M'HENRY,
E. W. DOUGHTY,
T. J. BURNIDGE,
WILLIAM SMITH,
Karoma
DANIEL CHADD,
CHAS. CHADD,
B. E. CHADD,
Calran
W. W. MORRIS,
Merchant.

Taloga
T. E. RANDALL,
Guthrie
CHAS. H. FILSON,
Anna
GEO. W. WHIPPLE,
Lahoma
F. V. SMITH,
Oklahoma City
G. H. RASH,
Gen. Ag't J. I. Case & Co.

NOTICE TO OKLAHOMANS.
Dr. J. L. Vickers of this firm will be in Kingfisher, Okla., Feb. 10, at the Deane Hotel; in Hennessey Feb. 15, at the Rhoades Hotel; in Enid Feb. 16, at the Grand Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of treating all diseases of the rectum. Among those whom we have treated in Kingfisher are: F. L. Boynton, A. H. Showalter, J. E. Burnes, E. Wheeler and Ernest Duggan; in Hennessey, L. J. Miller; and in Enid we refer you to Chas. N. Beal, Rev. A. L. Snow, Berry Hobbs, and B. W. Hedges of Cropper.
If afflicted, don't fail to see him while near your home.

DRS. VICKERS & VICKERS
WINNE BUILDING, WICHITA, KANSAS
WRITE OR CALL FOR OUR 52-PAGE BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS.

Kiowa, Kansas
W. GARLAND,
Retailer of Meats.
DR. G. C. BARNETT.
Pratt, Kansas
C. E. REPP,
Furniture and Under-taking.
J. T. EVERHART,
S. H. WOOLFOLK,
D. P. ULREY,
Dexter, Kansas
L. B. BULLINGTON.

Udall, Kansas
W. M. STOUT.
Lyons, Kansas
GEO. SIX,
DR. MAY,
FRANK SLATTERY,
Merchant.
T. C. REED,
E. E. LOGAN.
Larned, Kansas
S. H. ROGERS,
County Attorney.
JOHN C. FRY,
ROBERT GRIFFIN,
R. M. VICTOR,
Ex-Probate Judge
A. A. DOERR.

Valley Center, Kansas
C. L. NELSON,
Lumberman.
Douglas, Kansas
L. D. HEIMBAUGH.
Arkansas City, Kansas
F. W. SMITH,
Traveling Salesman.
Savonburg, Kansas
J. MARLATT.
Wilburn, Kansas
C. W. FLINN.
PETER SOMMERHAUSER
Garden Plain, Kan.
FRANK J. HIGGINS,
The Fulton.
E. K. WINCHELL,
With C. W. Southward.
B. F. DUNN,
With Frisco.

SWINDLERS IN FEMALE WORLD

Mme. Humbert's Work Recalls Former Notables.

AS MRS. GORDON BALLIE

Manry Moders and Bertha Heyman, All of Whom Fell.

While there have been many women swindlers who have gained fame, the world has never known a counterpart to Mme. Humbert. The French woman who is now under arrest for perpetrating a gigantic fraud which involved some millions of dollars.

The genius of Mme. Humbert conceived a most magnificent scheme which was several years in the developing and which she worked with consummate skill. While the records of crime show no equal to the French woman who is now awaiting trial, there have been several female sharpshooters who gained wide notoriety. As a rule, women swindlers are successful only in a small way.

One of the most celebrated in Great Britain was known as Mrs. Gordon-Ballie. That was not her real name and she sprang from humble parentage. She had courage and great cleverness, and so long as she depended upon herself she was enormously successful in imposing upon people.

Her early attempts were amateurish and not very productive, largely because she sought dupes among people of no great means and who were suspicious. Then she disappeared for several years to come upon the scene as an aristocrat—Mrs. Gordon-Ballie, universal philanthropist and in particular the friend of the Skye crofters. It may be explained that the name crofter is peculiar to Scotland, although the crofter bears the same relation to the Land of O'Kakes that the cottier does to Ireland. The crofter of a bit of land so small that it cannot be called a farm, from which he derives his livelihood by tillage.

During one particular severe winter, when there was great suffering among the crofters, Mrs. Gordon-Ballie sprang into sudden fame. She had obtained a powerful influence over a baronet who was more than eighty years of age and who possessed enormous wealth. Mrs. Gordon-Ballie would not accept this money for herself, but she was willing to bestow it upon the suffering crofters. She traveled about, haranguing them most eloquently, and giving with an ostentatious partook of methods like that of cir-

cus advertising in this country. Others than the baronet were beguiled into giving the philanthropic woman gifts to distribute.

Mrs. Gordon-Ballie then went to Australia, where she attracted no end of attention. She still clung to the cause of the crofters. She aroused a vast amount of sympathy and collected a large amount of money. Also she secured from the Government of Victoria a grant of 20,000 acres of land whereon to found a settlement of her proteges.

In the height of her success Mrs. Gordon-Ballie was privately married to a man named Frost, and he was her undoing. She trusted part of her operations to him, and he bungled. One reason was that he hated to see so much money slip through his fingers. The result was that suspicion was aroused and Mrs. Gordon-Ballie lost her sources of income. Then she and her husband were reduced to the ignominious expedient of cashing worthless checks. Their arrest followed. She was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, while Frost escaped with eighteen months.

Manry Moders was a criminal of a different type and a much more dangerous one. She was a born sharper. She was the daughter of a chorister in Canterbury Cathedral and she began her career of crime just as early as she could think clearly. She was wicked as a child and skilful, but she didn't begin to operate on a large scale until she grew old enough to be attractive. Her personal charm was her chief stock in trade. Coupled with this was an absolute heartlessness and daring. There was nothing she did not dare attempt in order to get money.

Before she was twenty she was known as a dangerous woman and she found it advisable to flee to the Continent. There her education was completed. She returned to London as a German Princess, pretending to have large wealth. She was undeniably beautiful and she was marvelously fascinating. She chose only rich men for her dupes and with several of them she went through the form of marriage. For a time she lived in great style, for she squandered with utter recklessness the large sums she obtained. Poverty followed exposure and she attempted to swindle tradesmen, for which she was transported to Jamaica. She escaped from that colony, only to end her evil career on the gallows.

One of the most versatile of female sharpshooters was a woman who called herself the Baroness de Menckwitz and who flourished toward the end of the eighteenth century. One of her successful frauds has been popular with women swindlers ever since. She secured pictures, sculptures, tapestries, and other works of art on credit and sold them for cash. For a time she had a fine house in Somerset street, Portman Square.

A prototype of Mme. Humbert was Bertha Heyman, who operated chiefly in Canada and who claimed to possess a fortune of \$500,000. She pretended to be interested in all manner of properties and lived in great great style, traveling from one hotel to another with a retinue of servants. She chose for her victims financiers who were well known for their shrewdness, just as did Mme. Humbert.

Emily Lawrence made a specialty of swindling London jewellers. She was a

woman of breeding and refinement, and her very appearance was sufficient to impress most tradesmen with a conviction of her reliability. She lived in a fine house, maintained a perfectly appointed brougham and dressed richly, having a gullible rich man to supply her wants. When he failed her she visited different jewellers, and had gems of great value sent to her on approval and then managed to make away with them. On one occasion she escaped to Paris with diamonds valued at \$50,000. But like most of the others she ended in prison. It was long believed that she managed to retain the proceeds of most of her robberies, and it came to be accepted as a fact that she had concealed gems worth many thousands in Millbank prison, and it was only when it was torn down and a most careful search failed to reveal any trace of the jewels that the story was discredited.

WANTED MORE SPIRITUALISM.
Rich Man Starves Himself to Death Hoping to Learn the Future.

New York, Feb. 7.—Theosophy, spiritualism, vegetarianism, the idea that he was an "adept"—all together brought about the death of Joseph William Sheppard at his home No. 155 West Eighty-third street. Coroner Scherer refused a burial permit yesterday because the death certificate gave starvation as the cause of death. He granted one later after he and his physician had satisfied themselves that starvation really did kill the man.

"My father simply starved himself to death," said his son, W. B. Sheppard, who lives at the Hotel Endicott, Elmhurst, first street and Columbus avenue, last night. "We could not force him from his theories. He thought it was possible to live without food."

It was the receipt of this letter from Dr. Julian P. Thomas, by the Board of Health, which started the coroner's investigation.

Inclosed you will find a death certificate for Mr. Joseph William Sheppard. You will note that I say he died from starvation. Mr. Sheppard had some very peculiar ideas and hung on to them tenaciously. For the cure of the trouble he had decided that he would take a prolonged fast; exactly how long he fasted he did not know. His friends tried to get him to eat but it was utterly impossible to persuade him to do so. He continued his fast in spite of all efforts. In fact, until he had killed himself.

Mr. Sheppard was a man of means. For years he received \$500 a year salary as manager in St. Louis of the Mississippi Glass Company. Then three years ago he had a difference as to the amount the company should pay him for his valuable patents in wire glass making, and he quit. Since then he has been experimenting here in secret over what promised to be valuable improvements in making wire glass.

One was a process for making it absolutely free from bubbles. Another, a sort of double glass window for use in large stores, by which, in case of fire, a current of air was drawn in, thus sweeping away the smoke and preventing in a measure, suffocation. This was approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters

and from it Mr. Sheppard received royalties. The newer Broadway stores have this window.

Mrs. Sheppard died some years ago and his daughters and his son, growing up, took quarters for themselves. Mr. Sheppard rented a room with Mrs. Mary Madden at No. 155 West Eighty-third street and kept to himself. On December 31, he slipped on the ice, sprained his ankle and took to his bed. Then for the first time he resolved wholly to give up food, though he had been a vegetarian for fifteen years, living solely on port wine, rice and honey.

"Mr. Sheppard believed in spiritualism and theosophy," said Dr. Thomas, at his office No. 26 West Ninety-fourth street, last night, "and believed himself to be what they call an adept. He thought by the cultivation of his psychic powers he could gradually attenuate his body until he became wholly spiritualized. He thought this way he could make himself more spiritual than any man living, and could know everything before it happened."

I told him then he was going to die. I told him then he was going to die unless he ate more food. He became angry at me and I did not see him until Jan. 29, when his family summoned me. He said to me:

"I have called you not to assist me, but to protect my family. I know what I am doing. I tried to make him take water, but he refused it. He wouldn't take wine or the juice of an orange. 'I'll be all right in a few days,' he declared. 'If I appear to die, I won't be dead. I know that.'"

He declared that if we forced food on him or tied him down it would kill him. So it would. I didn't want that sort of a patient. Next day I was sent for again, but I refused to go. He died on Friday morning and I was notified today.

"The man was perfectly sane, but I could tell by looking at him that he hadn't eaten anything for weeks."

"We did everything for father," said W. B. Sheppard, "but it was useless. When I came to his bedside he told me not to interfere. I pleaded with him to eat, but he refused. He told me that if we put him under restraint or sent him to any place like a sanitarium, it would kill him, anyway, and I know it would have."

Mr. Sheppard was sixty-five years old. He was born in England and came to this country forty years ago. Up to ten years ago he lived in St. Louis. He has stocks and bonds in a safe deposit vault. His son is an official in the American Brazing Company.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.
Former Senator Did Not Obey Order of District Judge.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 6.—Judge Hall, of the district court, today adjudged former United States Senator Arthur Brown guilty of contempt of court in failing to comply with the court's order to pay Mrs. Brown temporary alimony of \$150 a month as a result of her suit for separate maintenance. Judge Hall ordered Senator Brown committed to jail until the amount was paid. An appeal will be taken.

MAKING OF FINE WATCH

Something People Know Little About Now-a-Days.

TESTS OF HEAT AND COLD

Way Time Piece Should be Taken Care of.

There is probably no business today less understood by the general public than the making of watches, and much less, of the art of adjusting them to heat and cold, and to different positions. We will take it for granted that the watch we are going to try to adjust has been well made. It not only must be well made, but its proportions must be such as will give the best action one part to another throughout the entire action. A watch might be ever so well made, and still have faults in its design which might utterly destroy the possibility of obtaining the finer requirements.

It may be well to state here that when the watches are started first in the plate room, the operatives know which plates are to be used for the adjusted watches, more care is taken with them and so on throughout the entire construction, from the making of plates to finishing. It is the aim to put the most perfect work and material in the watches that are eventually to be the finest and best product of the manufacturer.

Up to the time of the completion of assembling and turning, the adjuster has nothing to do with the watch. He now takes up his part of the work, which is the most skilled work of the factory. Being satisfied the watch is in apparent first-class condition, he runs one or more in what we call heat and cold. This is done by having an oven or receptacle of some sort which can be kept at an even temperature of about 90 degrees F. This is considered warm enough as there are few times in a year, and then of short duration, when the watch will be in a temperature as high as that. Before being placed in this "hot box" they are set by a chronometer as closely as possible. This can be done very accurately by listening to the tick of the instrument and watching the second hand on the dial.

It may be set or time taken to one-fifth of a second. After all are set perfectly they are placed in the "hot box" a number of hours, at the end of which time they are taken out, the time taken on the dial of paper for each watch as exactly as possible. They are then placed in the cold box, made by a similar manner, the

same number of hours, and again the time is taken and compared with the time taken after the run in the heat. If they have made the same time in heat as in cold there is no necessity for a change being made, but as this only occasionally occurs, it is necessary to see of which it runs fastest, heat or cold. We must move the little gold screws in the balance rim towards or away from the free end of the segment as the case may require. It is again timed and run with a chronometer through heat and cold the same as before. This operation is continued until all are running the same in the extremes of heat and cold.

It may be well to say here that few watches are subjected in actual use to a very low temperature, probably not below 40 degrees Fahrenheit; therefore it would be unwise to adjust watches to the extreme which a few might be got into, as the mean would be less liable to be right. For that reason we do not aim to get below freezing in the cold test.

After being satisfied with the above results the balance is again carefully tested and each part examined to be sure there is no defect apparent. The watch is again set by chronometer or a fine clock, the time noted when set, and is run twenty-four hours in each position, namely, first, dial up; second, dial down; third, pendant up; fourth, pendant left; fifth, pendant right. These are the positions which any watch is likely to get in during use.

It may occur to the reader that a watch should run the same in all positions if in good condition, but as this is not the case, I will state that in many years' experience, having run thousands of watches, I have never yet had one run exactly the same in all five positions, above named. We can, however, get them near enough to give better results than they would be there no attempt made in this particular direction.

As a matter of fact, the watch in perfect condition, having correctly made parts according to theory, and practical detail comes nearest fulfilling our aspiration in this direction. To those having adjusted watches they should keep in mind that that on which so much time has been spent in an attempt to give their watch the best timekeeping quality possible can be destroyed by a little carelessness or by taking it to a place to be repaired where they have no knowledge of finer functions of a fine timepiece. Such men as are able to do such work get good salaries and if you are fortunate enough to find one to do your repair work that can do it right the price should be of small matter compared with making a \$5, which is better than a \$10 one by destroying the conditions which made it an adjusted watch.

If you want close time, use your watch as it should be used, never allowing it to get a bump. Do not hang or lay it where it will swing from the motion of the balance. Wind it regularly, have it looked over before its parts are cut, remember, the balance swings 1,800 times per hour, and the pivots are less than five one-thousandths of an inch in diameter, or twice the thickness of a hair; use your watch intelligently, and you will get good results when in proper condition.—N. L. Cobb in the Cleveland Leader.

WORLD'S FAIR PROGRAM.

Four Days of Magnificent Displays to Open the Exhibition.

The programme for the dedication of the World's fair, in April next, was announced last week.

The announcement was made at the banquet given by the World's Fair directors of the International Press Association at the Mercantile club.

April 30 will be the great day. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore will give the opening invocation.

He will be followed in prayer by bishops of the Protestant, Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches.

Former President Grover Cleveland will then deliver the dedicating address. Following this, President Theodore Roosevelt will officially dedicate the building.

A grand chorus of 6,000 voices will render choral selections for the occasion.

On the night of April 30 fireworks costing \$50,000 will be discharged.

A special feature of the pyrotechnical display will be the illumination of seven monster illuminated balloons, representing the seven leading nations.

The balloons will ascend to a height of 2,500 feet and will then discharge great bombs in honor of "Old Glory," which will be displayed as a monster act piece.

Liquid fire will be used for the first time as an accessory to the occasion.

The World's Fair managers have appropriated \$100,000 for the entertainment of guests during the dedication.

The festivities will continue for four days and many interesting functions will be carried out.

This programme was announced by E. C. Culp, secretary of the committee, on ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, and was applauded by all present.

Eighty-five visiting newspaper men attended the banquet.

OUTSIDER, THE MAN.
Story of Chas. Dana and His Newspaper Ability.

They tell a good story of Charles A. Dana—how Dana once summoned a boy reporter and said: "Tomorrow you write up the yacht race."

"But," said the lad, "I don't know how I'm a newspaperman. I only came here last night, sir, and I haven't so much as seen New York harbor yet. As for yachts, why, I never saw a yacht in my life."

"Just the reason I sent for you, my boy! You'll write a story that people can read; you'll picture the thing; you'll write with enthusiasm because it's all new to you."

Same logic. The poetry of the sea has always been written by landmen; it always will be. The barrack room ballads are the best sung by a gentle civilian. The inside of anything is clearest seen by an outside observer. Mr. Bryce, not Mr. Lodge, writes "The American Commonwealth." Emerson, not Carlyle, writes "English Traits."

The Canadian railroads keep 60 snow plows in operation throughout the winter. There are several hundred floor polishers in India who still obstinately refuse to take the oath of allegiance.